

sionally flattened or otherwise distorted. The foot is whitish translucent, and may be extruded to a length more than equaling that of the shell, the body being brought up to it with a jerk, as in allied species. Full-grown examples are slightly more equilateral and more angulate than young ones.

The first example was found by Mr. Prestoe, the colonial botanist, when we were examining the weeds in a pond at St. Ann, near Port of Spain, for Mollusca.

Port of Spain, Trinidad.

January 8, 1867.

XXVIII.—*Descriptions of five new Genera and some new Species of Satyridæ Lepidoptera.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.Z.S., Assistant, Zoological Department, British Museum.

[Plate IV.]

THE genus *Lasiommata* of Westwood has hitherto contained Satyridæ which differ in size, colouring, and structure. The type of this genus appears to be the well-known *L. Ægeria* of Linnaeus*; this insect, however, does not possess all the requisite characters, nor, indeed, can I find any species that entirely answers to the description of the genus. *Megara* certainly possesses a pear-shaped club to the antennæ: these are not, however, distinctly annulated with white; moreover the apical joint of the palpi is somewhat elongate, and unlike that of *Ægeria*.

I propose in the present paper to separate the different structural forms under generic heads; and as the characters of *Lasiommata* have necessarily been made very general, so as to include very widely distinct species †, I shall redescribe the genus, and thereby, I hope, make it more defined.

Genus LASIOMMATA (*Pararge*, Hübn.)‡.

Lasiommata, part., Westwood.

Alæ anticæ elongato-triangularæ, costa plus minusve arcuata; apice vix angulari; margine postico apud apicem plerumque paulum angulato; margine interiore subrecto; venis velut in *Debe* (nec *Arge*) positis.

* See Westwood & Humphrey's 'British Butterflies,' p. 65 (1840).

† See Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 385. "Antennæ straight, distinctly annulated with white, not quite half the length of the fore wings, terminated by a distinct, compressed, pear-shaped club, the tip bent outwards; the club, however, varies considerably in shape, being elongated and very gradually formed in some of the exotic species' (*L. Ægeria*?).

‡ I am not quite satisfied that the genus *Pararge* of Hübner's 'Verzeichniss' should not supersede *Lasiommata*; though not sufficiently characterized, it certainly possesses the advantage of priority.

Alæ posticæ pyriformes, costa paulum arcuata; margine postico distincto denticulato; margine inferiore undato, rarius ad angulum ani inciso.

Corpus pedibus anticis distinctis, lanaribus; antennis (fig. 2^a) aliquando albo annulatis nec costæ medium anticarum attingentibus, clava gradatim formata; palpis lanaribus, articulo apicali brevi (fig. 2).

1. *Lasiommata Ægeria*.

Papilio Ægeria, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. i. p. 473 (1758).

Hab. England and South Europe. B.M.

2. *Lasiommata Tircis* (*Ægeria*, ♀, var.?).

Satyrus Tircis, Godart, Léop. de France, i. p. 163, pl. viii. a. f. 1 (1821).

Hab. France.

3. *Lasiommata Meone*.

Papilio Meone, Cramer, Pap. Exot. 4. pl. 314. figs. E, F (1782).

Hab. South Europe. B.M.

4. *Lasiommata Xiphia*.

Papilio Xiphia, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. 1. p. 492. n. 215 (1793).

Hab. Teneriffe; Portugal. B.M.

5. *Lasiommata Roxelana*.

Papilio Roxelana, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. 1. p. 227. n. 712 (1793).

Hab. Smyrna and Mount Hermon (Syria). B.M.

6. *Lasiommata Clymene*.

Papilio Clymene, Fabricius, Ent. Syst. iii. pt. 1. p. 242. n. 753 (1793).

Hab. Russia? B.M.

7. *Lasiommata Dejanira*.

Papilio Dejanira, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. p. 774. n. 154 (1766).

Hab. Central Europe. B.M.

Cum nonnullis aliis.

AMECERA, gen. nov.*

Lasiommata, part., Westwood.

Alæ anticæ margine postico minime undato nec apud apicem angulato; posticæ valde elongatæ, margine postico vix sinuato; aliter

* The genus *Dira* of Hübner cannot be adopted, as it includes several distinct forms, the type species, moreover, being a true *Lasiommata*. Herr Ström, in the 'Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift' for 1866, has briefly characterized Hübner's *Pararge* (*Pararga*), taking for his type the *Megæra* of Linnæus; this species, however, was referred by Hübner to his genus *Dira*, and if placed in *Pararge* would displace the original type.

velut in *Lasiommata*; venis velut in *Lasiommata*, cella autem posticarum brevior.

Corpus antennis magis elongatis et tenuioribus, clava pyriformi compressa; palpis (fig. 1^a) articulo apicali magis elongato (fig. 1).

1. *Amecera Megæra*.

Papilio Megæra, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. p. 771. n. 142 (1766).

Hab. England; Europe. B.M.

2. *Amecera Lyssa* (*Megæra*, var.).

Satyrus Lyssa, Hübner, Europ. Schmett. 1. n. 114–117 (1805).

Hab. Dalmatia. B.M.

3. *Amecera Tigelius*.

Papilio Tigelius, Bonelli in Mem. Accad. Torino, xxx. t. 1. f. 2 (1826).

Hab. Sardinia; Corsica. B.M.

4. *Amecera Mæra*.

Papilio Mæra, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. p. 771. n. 141 (1766).

Hab. South Europe. B.M.

5. *Amecera Eversmanni*.

Hipparchia Eversmanni, Eversmann in Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mosc. pl. 2. f. 3–6 (1847).

Hab. Dauria?

6. *Amecera Hiera*.

Papilio Hiera, Hübner, Europ. Schmett. i. n. 176 (1815).

Hab. Helvetia. B.M.

7. *Amecera Shakra*.

Satyrus Shakra, Kollar in Hügel's Kaschmir, p. 446, tab. 15. figs. 3, 4 (1848).

Hab. Himalayas. B.M.

8. *Amecera Menava*.

Lasiommata Menava, F. Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 499. n. 83, pl. 30. f. 3 (1865).

Hab. Middle Kunawur; Germany. B.M.

9. *Amecera Baldiva*.

Lasiommata Baldiva, F. Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 499. n. 84, pl. 30. f. 4 (1865).

Hab. Spiti and Tibet.

Cum nonnullis aliis.

RHAPHICERA, gen. nov.

Alæ anticæ elongato-triungulares, costa subconvexa; margine postico brevi, convexo; margine interiore subrecto; venis ad basim vix tumidis, velut in *Lasiommata* positis; venis disco-cellularibus obliquis: posticæ pyriformes, costa subrecta; margine postico denticulato; margine interiore subintegro: alæ supra velut in *Satyro* ♀, subtus velut in *Arge* magis scriptæ.

Caput antennis alarum medium attingentibus, elongatis, tenuibus, clava gradatim formata (fig. 4^a); palpis elongatis, lanaribus, articulo apicali distincto brevi.

1. *Rhaphicera Satricus*. Pl. IV. fig. 3.

♀. *Lasiommata Satricus*, Hewitson & Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. n. 14, pl. 64. f. 4 (1851).

Hab. Eastern Himalayas. ♀, B.M.

2. *Rhaphicera Moorei*, n. sp. Pl. IV. fig. 4.

Lasiommata Satricus, Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 499. n. 82 (1865).

♀. Alæ supra flavo-ferrugineæ, pallidæ, eis præcedentis simillimæ sed minores: anticæ venis omnibus fuscis; basi fuscescente; fasciis latoribus nigris; fascia discali ad marginem interiorem continuata; puncto minuto medio discali nigro: alæ posticæ magis denticulatæ; area interna olivaceo-fuscescente; serie ocellorum sex, pupillis griseis; margine externo fuscescente.

Alæ anticæ subtus fascia discali tenuiore, ocellis minoribus; margine postico paulum fuscescente: posticæ pallidiores, ocellis approximantibus; lineis mediis continuis, magis irregularibus; lineis submarginalibus magis undulatis.

Exp. alar. unc. circ. $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. North-western Himalayas. Coll. F. Moore.

This insect has been very kindly lent to me by my friend Mr. Moore; and, as it proves to be distinct from *Satricus*, I have great pleasure in naming it after him. The genus *Rhaphicera* must be placed after *Arge*.

The two following genera are in part represented by the subgenus *Xenica* of Westwood; they may be readily distinguished from the other insects with which they have hitherto been associated by the elongate compressed form of the hind-wing cell, and also by the different character of the markings.

Lasiommata Abeona, which was also included in *Xenica*, and its ally of our plate (fig. 8), appear, from the construction of their palpi, to be more nearly allied to *Epinephele* or *Satyrus*.

GEITONEURA, gen. nov.

Alæ magnitudine mediocres: anticæ subtrigonatæ, costa subrecta; margine postico integro subconvexo; margine interiore recto; venis ad basim tumidis; venis disco-cellularibus linea undata oblique

currentibus; nervulo primo mediano post venæ medianæ medium emisso; venis aliis velut in *Lasiommata* positis.

Alæ posticæ pyriformes, cella elongata de medio abrupte attenuata et apice oblique truncato (fig. 5).

Caput palpis elongatis, cirratis, articulo apicali brevi; antennis brevibus, clava gradatim formata (fig. 5^a); oculis exstantibus, nudis.

1. *Geitoneura Klugii*.

♀. *Satyrus Klugii*, Guérin, Voy. Coquille, Atlas, Ins. pl. 17. f. 2 (1826).

♂. *Satyrus Singa*, Boisduval, Voy. de l'Astrolabe, Entom. pt. 1. p. 144 (1832-33).

Hab. King George's Sound, New Holland. B.M.

2. *Geitoneura Achanta*.

Papilio Achanta, Donovan, Ins. New Holland, pl. 22. f. 2 (1805).

Hab. New Holland. B.M.

L. Cordace may belong to this genus; but, as I have only seen the figure, which represents this species with a simple hind-wing cell, I am unwilling to include it. *Geitoneura* will come next to *Rhaphicera*.

The two following insects, though somewhat like the species of *Geitoneura*, cannot be included, on account of the compressed pear-shaped club of their antennæ and the different form of their palpi. I therefore propose to give them the generic name of *Argynnina*.

ARGYNNINA, gen. nov.

Xenica, part., Westwood.

Alæ parvæ: anticæ elongatæ, subtrigonatæ, marginibus subrectis; angulo anali convexo; venis ad basim tumidis; cella elongata, post alarum medium extendente; venis disco-cellularibus linea obliqua undata currentibus; nervulo primo mediano ad venæ medianæ medium emisso.

Alæ posticæ pyriformes, cella elongata de medio gradatim attenuata, et apice subconvexo (fig. 6).

Caput palpis brevioribus lanaribus; antennis brevibus undatis, clava compressa pyriformi, apice reflecto (fig. 6^a); oculis exstantibus, cirratis.

1. *Argynnina Hobartia*.

Lasiommata Hobartia, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. n. 21. desc. footnote (1851).

Hab. Van Diemen's Land. B.M.

2. *Argynnina Lathoniella*.

Lasiommata Lathoniella, Westwood, Gen. Diurn. Lepid. p. 387. n. 25. desc. footnote (1851).

Hab. Van Diemen's Land. B.M.

The genus *Argynnina* must be placed between *Geitoneura* and *Satyrus*.

NEOPE, gen. nov.

Enope, F. Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C. p. 228 (1857).

Neope, F. Moore, Proc. Zool. Soc. p. 770 (1865).

Alæ magnæ : anticæ elongatæ, subtrigonatæ, costa paulum convexa ; margine postico denticulato ; margine interiore convexiusculo, rarius recto ; venis ad basim vix tumidis, velut in *Debe* positis ; maculis ocellisque ut in *Lasiommata*.

Alæ posticæ forma venisque *Debis*, *Samionis*, *Syrgidis*ve.

Alæ subtus ocellis submarginalibus ; area basali striis fasciisque irregularibus scripta. Antennæ clava gradatim formata (fig. 7^a).

The species composing this genus seem very closely allied to some of the species of *Debis* ; and I almost question the propriety of separating them from that genus. Although somewhat similar in markings and coloration to some of the species of *Lasiommata*, they differ entirely in structure.

1. *Neope Bhadra*.

Lasiommata? *Bhadra*, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C. p. 227. n. 478 (1857).

Hab. Darjeeling, East Indies. B.M.

2. *Neope Pulaha*.

Lasiommata? *Pulaha*, Moore, Cat. Lep. Mus. E. I. C. p. 227. n. 477 (1857).

Hab. Bootan, India. B.M.

3. *Neope Moorei*, n. sp. Pl. IV. fig. 7.

♂. *Enope Pulaha*, ♀, F. Moore, Brit. Mus. Coll.

Alæ supra flavo-olivaceæ, venis ochraceis : anticæ maculis septem elongatis ovalibus ochraceis, prima et secunda a fasciola fusca interruptis, tertia, quinta et sexta maculas magnas nigro-fuscas, et septima maculam parvam, includentibus.

Alæ posticæ maculis septem submarginalibus ochraceis, prima et septima minimis, de septima ad secundam longitudine crescentibus, omnibus maculas fuscas includentibus ; linea marginali et margine ipso post medium griseo-fuscis. Corpus ochraceum.

Alæ subtus ochraceæ pallidæ, cella anticarum et area basali posticarum a lineis striisque irregularibus variegatis ; fascia valde irregulari media continua, lineis duabus marginalibus et margine ipso fuscis.

Anticæ apice fuscescente, maculis quatuor submarginalibus, prima ocellari nigra ochreo cincta et albo pupillata, secunda ochracea, tertia et quarta nigris : posticæ ocellis septem nigris albo pupillatis, flavo cinctis et fusco circumcinctis, septima geminata, tertia et quarta minimis. Corpus pallido-ochraceum.

Exp. alar. unc. $3\frac{1}{8}$.

Hab. East Indies. ♂, B.M.

4. *Neope Japonica*, n. sp.

♂ ♀. *Neope Pulaha*, ♀, Butler, Proc. Linn. Soc. vol. ix. p. 56. n. 21 (1866).

Alæ supra eis præcedentis simillimæ, sed minores, medio marginis postici posticarum vix producto; margine minus sinuato; area apicali magis fuscescente.

Alæ subtus ocellis omnibus multo minoribus; fasciis striisque magis fuscescentibus; posticæ et apex anticarum pallide cinerascens.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{7}{8}$.

Hab. ♂, Japan; ♂ ♀, Hakodadi. B.M.

This is probably a local form of the preceding species; it chiefly differs in its smaller size, less angular hind wings, smaller ocelli, and dark basal markings.

The following new species has just arrived from Western Australia:—

Hipparchioides Duboulayi, n. sp.

♂. Coloribus fere *Meropes*, ocellis autem anticarum supra valde minoribus, fasciisque discoideis minus obliquis; fascia discali posticarum magis regulari, nigrescente nec ad costam currente; fascia submarginali continua; ocello subanali multo majore.

Alæ subtus magis rufescentes, ocello subapicali anticarum parvo nec fusco circumcincto, pupilla minima; fasciis transversis tenuioribus: posticæ fasciis rufescentibus, multo magis regularibus; ocello subanali parvo vix pupillato; ocellis subapicalibus obsoletis.

Alæ multo angustiores et elongatæ.

Exp. alar. unc. $2\frac{5}{8}$.

Hab. Champion Bay. B.M.

This species is closely allied to *Merope*, but differs entirely in the form of its wings, the position of the bands and lines, the small ocellus of the front and the large ocellus of the hind wings, also in having only one ocellate spot in the hind wings on the underside. I have named it after its captor.

XXIX.—List of Coleoptera received from Old Calabar, on the West Coast of Africa. By ANDREW MURRAY, F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. iv. p. 358*.]

NITIDULIDÆ (continued).

3. *Brachypeplus* (*Liparopeplus*) *colastoides*, Murr. in Monog. of Nitid. in Linn. Soc. Trans. vol. xxiv. p. 307.

Not very scarce.

* These papers have been interrupted for some time by pressure of more engrossing occupations. It is with pleasure that I find myself now able to resume them.